

23087. Adulteration of tomato puree. U. S. v. 19 Cases of Tomato Puree. Consent decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 33286. Sample no. 6964-B.)

This case involved a shipment of tomato puree that contained excessive mold. On or about August 23, 1934, the United States attorney for the District of Connecticut, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 19 cases of tomato puree at Hartford, Conn., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about October 21, 1933, by the Oswego Preserving Co., from Holley, N. Y., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "Oswego Brand Tomato Puree * * * Oswego Preserving Co., Oswego, N. Y., Distributors."

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it consisted wholly or in part of a decomposed vegetable substance.

On September 14, 1934, the Oswego Preserving Co. having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation was entered and destruction of the product was ordered.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23088. Adulteration of butter. U. S. v. 20 Tubs of Butter. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 33315. Sample no. 66567-A.)

This case involved a shipment of butter that contained mold, ants, insects, and other filth.

On July 7, 1934, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Louisiana, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 20 tubs of butter at New Orleans, La., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about June 22, 1934, by E. L. Bruce Co., from Bruce, Miss., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy, decomposed, or putrid animal substance.

On August 18, 1934, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23089. Adulteration and misbranding of butter. U. S. v. 17 Cases of Butter. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 33316. Sample no. 6256-B.)

This case involved a shipment of butter that contained filth, and that was not labeled to show the quantity of the contents.

On or about July 21, 1934, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Florida, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 17 cases of butter at Jacksonville, Fla., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about July 7, 1934, by the Murray Milk Products Co., from Union City, Tenn., and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended. Subsequently an amendment to the libel was filed charging that the article was also adulterated.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it consisted in part of a filthy, decomposed, and putrid animal substance.

Misbranding was alleged in that the article was food in package form and did not bear a statement of the quantity of the contents plainly and conspicuously marked on the outside of the package.

On August 15, 1934, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23090. Adulteration of butter. U. S. v. 37 Cubes of Butter. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond for reworking. (F. & D. no. 33317. Sample no. 11110-B.)

This case involved a shipment of butter that contained less than 80 percent of milk fat.

On August 3, 1934, the United States attorney for the Western District of Washington, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 37 cubes of butter at Seattle, Wash., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about July 28, 1934, by the Enterprise City Creamery, from